



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS FROM FRANCE

films in moving picture shows wherein the police were held up to criticism and humor, including the "The Third Degree," and all managements agreed to do so. This is a movement worthy of emulation.

R. S.

STATISTICS.

Operation of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Law in Indiana.—

On April 1, 1914, the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole law had been in effect in Indiana for seventeen years. A careful record has been kept of the operations of the law and the history is indeed an interesting one.

The State Prison Board has paroled 3,088 men, the Reformatory 4,896, the Woman's Prison 237, a total of 8,221. All of these persons left the institution under the rules and regulations of the respective parole boards, and were thereafter under the supervision of the visiting agents of the institutions. Twenty-six out of every one hundred (2,145 in all) violated their parole. The percentage of parole violators is practically the same in the three institutions: 26.4 per cent at the State Prison, 25.9 per cent at the Reformatory, 26 per cent at the Woman's Prison. Of the 2,145 parole violators the institutions succeeded in apprehending 1,250. The remaining 895 are at large.

Of the total number paroled, 4,788 served their parole period and were released from supervision; the sentence of 455 expired during the parole period and they were automatically discharged; 142 died; 691 remained under supervision April 1, 1914.

These men and women while on parole reported regularly to the institution authorities. Their reports indicate earnings amounting to \$2,284,577.85, expenses \$1,878,406.71. This means that these persons not only earned their own living while on parole but had savings amounting to \$406,171.14, an average of nearly \$50.00 each.

Operations of the Indeterminate Sentence and Parole Laws, April 1, 1897 to April 1, 1914:

	State Prison	Reformatory	Woman's Prison	Total
Served parole and given final discharge	1,809	2,867	112	4,788
Sentence expired	135	296	24	455
Returned for violation of parole	558	656	36	1,250
Delinquent and at large	257	612	26	895
Died	55	79	8	142
Reporting April 1, 1914	274	386	31	691
Total paroled	3,088	4,896	237	8,221
Percentage of unsatisfactory cases	26.39	25.89	26.16	26.09
Earnings	\$875,422.05	\$1,406,602.44	\$2,553.36	\$2,284,577.85
Expenses	674,493.73	1,202,632.14	1,280.84	1,878,406.71
Savings	200,928.32	203,970.30	1,272.52	406,171.14

A. W. BUTLER,

Staet Board of Charities, Indianapolis, Ind.

Penitentiary Statistics from France.—The report on Penitentiary Statistics from France for the year 1912¹ shows the statistics of transfers, central

¹Statistique Pénitentiaire pour l'année 1912. Ministère de la Justice, Paris, 1914, par M. C. Just, Directeur de l'administration pénitentiaire.

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS FROM FRANCE

prisons, establishment of correctional education, prisons for short sentences, convicts at hard labor. The average population in prisons in 1912 was 29,952; long terms, 6,205 men and 599 women; short terms, 15,669 men and 2,585 women; young prisoners, 3,423 male, 891 female; incarcerated for security, 301 males, 75 females; detention of men at forced labor and to be transported, 204. The total number of days served was 10,964,484. The entire report is full of instructive materials; only a few illustrations can be taken.

Of 6,434 ordinary prisoners on December 31, 1912, the majority had a claim to 4 to 5 tenths of the product of their labor, and 133 to 6 tenths. Only 8.78% were illiterate; only 3.23% had any education beyond the primary grades; 87% had not finished primary instruction. Of the women 39.33 were illiterate.

Only 151 were released on conditions; it is evident that the "indeterminate sentence" and parole system have not yet taken deep root in France.

The 43,663 violations of rules were punished by cell, hall of discipline, dry bread, other reductions of diet or of payments, fines, reprimands and other punishments; The measure most used (9,583 times) was dry bread, and next fines (9,178).

In view of our frequent escapes, in spite of our "bull pen" architecture, whose only excuse is security, read this sentence: "No escape was attempted during the year 1912. The same was true in 1911." Yet French criminals furnish many desperate men. There was not one suicide in 1912.

For each 100 days of incarceration the prisoners were kept at work on the average of 69.6 days. Interesting is the statement relating to the principal industries: brushmaking employed 177 prisoners to 15,300 free workmen; shoe-making 327 to 208,000; cabinetmaking 59 to 243,000; printing 178 to 86,000. Of the product of industry 4.96% went as gratuities to prisoners, and 95.04% to the state; the net value of the product per day was 1.31 francs (about 26 cents). Since 1905 contract labor has been abolished in the central institutions and the state directs all the prison industries; but this is not true of all local prisons.

There were 3,423 boys and 891 girls committed by courts to reform schools, public and private.

In the tables (pp. 109-275) the facts are analyzed very minutely by institutions. We should like to see tables for the principal facts which would cover more than two years in order to note tendencies.

C. R. H.